## The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly JOHN R. MCCLANAHAN ..... BENJAMIN P. DILL. Under the firm and style of MCCLANAHAN & DILL.

Price of Subscription. Duffy, (in advance) per sonum......

Daily Rates of Advertising. For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion .. \$1.00

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 55. READQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ( THE General commanding the forces desire to call the attention of the Army to the smull ordinate confines of the following named officers of Colonel J. S.

Scott's Regiment of Louisiana Caval'y:

Cap' C. W. Krep company A; Cept. W. W. Leake,
company G; Caps. John Bouth Williama, company D;
Capt. J. Berjavin, Co. F; Captsin Fencion Cannon,
company G; Cap'sin John Campbel, comp nr H;
Capt. A. Lejeune, company I; Capt. William L. Ditto. These officers having without authority, abandoned

their communate in the face of the enemy, and pre-sented themselves in person at these Feutquarters, in order to ledge complaints against their communiting sent under gon d to Brigadiar General Forces, com-manding at Mollie, to be confined at Vort Morgan. The aseneral commanding regrets thu to n tice conduct so strangely is contrast with the many recent in stances of beroic behavior of the regiment to which stances of biroic behavior of the regiment to when they belong, but deems it proper to publish to the Army, not only his disapproval of such acts of insubordination, but his store determination to visit them with the pensity due to their commission.

By command of Gen Braunkerard

A. Chief of Staff. GEO. G. GARNER, A. A. Clameral

"EXTRACT." HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, General Orders No. 54.

ALL officers and privates absent from their posts for seven days, without leave, shall be dropped from the rous of the Army, and be considered as describers and when arrested, shall be published an consingly. Their mannes will also be jublished in all the newspapers as such.

Ey command of Gen BEAUREGARD.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,

Auting Chief of S aff.

GEO. G GARNER,

GENERAL ORDER NO. ---

BEADQUARTERS IST CORPS ARMY OF THE) COMINTH, May 16 h, 1862. I at.I. soldiers absent from the 1st Army Corps by ding Lorses, will be farnished to all light artilization of furlough, or otherwise, are ordered to seport at these Headquarters within the next aftern lery companies, in the order of their acceptance,

By order of Major General POLK. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,

HEADQUARTERS IST CORPS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPL CORINTIL May 20th 1862. Special Orders No. 51.

I. ALL leaves of absence granted to officers or men ters, are hereby revoked, and all persons bolding them ordered to report to their respective commanders imme By order of Major-General POLK

GEO. WILLIAMSON.

NOTICE!

OFFICE OF MISSISSIPFI CENTRAL RAILROAD HOLLY SPRINGS, May 10th 1862.

to this company, payable at that point on the lat proxi-mo and thereafter. Therefore, builders of such paper are bereby notified to present the same for payment at Bonds and luterest coupons maturing and payable in

w Orleans.
By order of the Prosiden'.
A. J. McCOONICO, Serry. SOUTHERN LITHOGRAPHIC

AND GENERAL MAP PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT. A LL branches of this ART neatly executed—such as

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	ay Army Biankets own Homespun Jes	
HOMESPUN SOC	ERS. STOCKINGS	AND LINSEYS
Omaburga, Tent Ducks, Brown Drillings, Kentucky Twills, Linseys,	DeLaines, Metinoss, Metinoss, Scotch Plaids, DoBeges, Alpaceas, Plaid Plannels, " Linesys, Fine Demestics, White Goods, Shawis, Calicoes, Prench Calicoes, Liner Hdufa, Silk " Wool Hose, Cotton " Corsets,	Spinning Wheels Winding Roels, Wool Rolls, Wool Rolls, Wool Cards, Clotca Reels, Cotton Varius, Cotton Varius, Cotton Varius, Cotton Varius, Cotton Varius, Spoel Pinz, Sewing Bills, Blue Enit Cotton Bleached and Brown Cotton Knitting Needles Sewing S Merino Shirts, Downer Table Cloths,
Check Shirtings,	White Sheetings, Pillow Casings.	Pine Scape, Towel-, Crash,
Striped "	Hoon Skirts.	Stair Cloth.

CARPETSI We have ever on hand a large stock of the above and which answer should be addressed. wither seasonable goods. Further supplies arriving.
We will take Confederate Bonds, Tressory Notes,
Mississippi Rotes, Arkansas War Bonds, Cotton, Wool,
Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hides, Dried Fruits, Peas, Socks,
Jeans, Limers, Butter, Eggs, etc., at market value, in Jeans, Limeys duties of for goods.

payment of accidints or for goods.

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TAYLOR & MCEWEN.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. ORGANIZATION OF TROOPS-ELECTION, AP

POINTMENT AND RANK OF OFFICERS. cers, which is filled by election.

2. When troops have been raised by the To whom all letters on business, or otherwise, should everal States for the Confederate service, all appointments thereto, except staff appointments, are made and commissions issued by the State erein provided, and are considered as in the

er, during the term of their enlistment. 3. A regiment is composed by law of ten companies, neither more nor less, which must all be one arm. A battalion cannot be accepted as uch with less than five companies, and is en-itled to but one field officer, unless the number companies exceeds five.

ixty; if artillery (unless otherwise expressly facts of a startling character. thorized), of at least seventy, in addition to Il officers. Companies now in service, whether vice are wanted immediately. twelve months or for the war, may be filled under the recruiting regulations; but no spany shall contain more than 125, rank and The muster rolls of companies stand as he evidence of the rank of their officers until mmissions are issued. 5. Officers hold rank from the date of the

ister or acceptance of their respective comnands into the service of the Confederate States, r, when appointed by the President, from the

The officers of the regimental staff-assistant quartermaster and commissary, surgeon, assist ant surgeon, chaplain, and (when not already a ovenant of the regiment) the adjutant, and the officers of the general stati—are always appointed by the President, through this department. The recommendation of the commanding officer s respected in making these appointments. A battalion is entitled to no adjutant except to one assistant quartermaster or commissary,

and to one medical others. whose staff the vacancy exists, to appointments are now made from civil life. H,-TERMS OF ACCEPTANCE-ARMS AND EQUIP-

MENTS. 6 No tecons, other than twelve months' voluteers, re-enlisting for two years, will be acented for less than three years or the war, except for local or special service. 7. All troops will be are ed and equipped be fore being ordered into the field; or their arms and equipments will be paid for, if required, upon inspection and valuation by the proper

orty cents per day is paid for the use and risk 9. Batteries with equipments complete, including borses, will be furnished to all light artil-

days from this date. All absentess without leave, at or will be paid for at valuation, if furnished by Memphis or in its vicinity, will report to Capt. J. S. the companies. Companies may be accepted as himsondeen, at the office of Time & Co. in Memphis the companies. Companies may be accepted as heavy artillery, when required to man station-Those falling to comply with this order within the periods above prescribed, will be arrested and treated as light artillery unless specially recommended ary batteries; but no companies re-enlisting by superior officers. 10. No troops will be accepted for local ser

vice, unless required by the officer commanding the district in question, and then only as prescribed by the act of Congress, receiving pay ubsistence, etc., only while in actual service Except under this act, no troops will be accepted with any condition as to where they will L-ENLISTMENT AND MUSTER INTO SERVICE-

PAY, BOUNTY, ETC. 11. Troops thus organized and inspected are ustered into service by officers designed for and entitled to pay and allowances from the date of their muster; or when previously acof this department, from the date of such acmuster rolls by the mustering officer.

the muster rolls.

ells should be ferwarded at once to the adjutant general, and the mustering officer is authorized ity is excellent. call upon quartermasters and commissaries for their due supplies, transportation, etc., until they are otherwise provided for. No commissions will be issued until the muster rolls are

the regulations for two years or the war may be nustered into service in companies, battalion or regiments, as soon as the organization thereof s agreed upon; and their period of enlistment and the rank of their officers elected will date rom such muster. But the reorganization cannet take effect, nor pay begin under such muster, ntil the period prescribed by the regulations. New volunteers enlisting for three years or the war may be received into such re-enlisted companies, or may form companies with re-enlisted nen which may be mustered during their fur ongh, such muster and reorganization to take

fect as above provided. 13. Volunteers or recruits enlisting for three ears or the war will receive a bounty of fifty llars, payable as soon as they are sworn into service and accepted upon inspection by a medical officer, together with transportation and subsistence from the time and place of elistment. ntil inspected and mustered.

Persons authorized to receive enlistments may der the men enlisted to rendezvous at an apinted time and may make requisition fo advance by the President are not entitled to any allowance until organized into companies. 14. The right to receive recruits for three years or the war, to the number of 125, rank and file has been extended, by acts of Congress, order to draw our troops within range of their to companies now in service for twelve months, batteries. as well as to re-enlisted companies, and to all ompanies now in service for the war.

The regulations in regard to recruiting (Genral Orders, No. 6), and the regulations in regard o re-enlistment (General Orders, No. 1), and all the blank forms necessary for recruiting and mustering into service, may be obtained from

IV .- SUPPLIES AND ALLOWANCES. 15. All equipments, transportation, clothin, ubsistence, etc., or commutation therefor, are furnished to troops in service by the proper offiperson, not expressly commissioned for the purpose, can be authorized to make any purchase contracts whatsoever for the government.

16. Contributions of clothing, or other stores r soldiers, hospitals, etc., will be transmitted free of charge, if delivered properly addressed Agents of States in charge of such articles will allowed free transportation from their homes

warded by commanding officers, nor accepted unless for satisfactory reasons stated.

18. All communications from persons in the service must be transmitted through the office of the adjutant-general, and all communications from subordinates must be duly forwarded through their commanding officer, or they will NOTE.-All communications from camps ould contain, in addition to the specifications

Notes, Wool, Wool, Seeks, cation of which Lane, of Kansas, introduced given. They made their appearance at the ap-

of the regiment, the name of the post office to

NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE. netches to the Black Republican Press |

Washington, June 19.—The Secretary 1. Volunteers tendering themselves directly to the Confederate government for three years or the war may be accepted, either singly or in M. It states that his command began its march mpanies, battalions or regiments, organized by at one o'clock that morning to attack the enemy the election of their officers. When the officers at Cumberland Gap, but on their arrival there it have been elected, vacancies are filled by premo- was found that he had evacuated that very im ion within the same company, battalion or regi-ment, except in the lowest grade of company of-about four bours before the arrival of our ad-

vance. THE CIRCASSIAN. It is known to the government that the steamr Circassian was not only bound to Charleston but the facts show that she could, notwithstandin horities under their own laws. Such troops ing her great draught of water, easily have en ust be organized, in all other respects, as tored New Orleans, Pensacola, Savannah, Wil mington or Charleston. The vessel and cargo onfederate service from the date of their trans- are valued at about \$1,400,000. After paying all expenses of the prize court, one-half of the remainder goes to the government and the other

molety to the captors. PRIZE VESSELS. Congress has inquired why the prize courts of Philadelphia and New York do not take action 4. A company must consist, if infantry, of at toward condemning some of the rebel captured east sixty-four privates : if cavalry, of at least versels. The result of the inquiry may produce Near four thousand seamen for the naval ser-

> THE NOISE ABOUT THE WHITE HOUSE. NEW YORK, June 20.-Intelligent officer. who examined the White House, on Pamunkey river, are astonished at the noise made in Congress about its occupation as a hospital. They state it cannot be made to accommodate mor than eighteen or twenty patients, and it is re-

sustain the brunt of the whole war in front of M'CLELLAN SICK.

garded as a very small pretext for an assault

of those who are bowling at him, has been lef

with only a part of the army of the Potomac to

upon McClellan, who, through the machinations

The editorial correspondence of the Time says McClellan has been laboring under indis position, more or less severe, for several days. Is is much better now, however, and is inde from among the lieutenants thereof; and only tatigable in his attention to the details of his official duty, keeping an eye over every bridge and to one medical officer.

and every battery, and spends a large part of on the Manassas railroad, and Luray has been Except staff appentments, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer upon and effective staff, and the whole business of the removed from Mount Jackson, seven miles, to army is in the most complete order.

FREEDOM IN THE TERRITORIES. Washington, June 20 .- The President has approved the bill securing freedom in all the present as well as all the future Territories of the nited States.

The Secretary of War, in response to the solution of the House, says that he is directed ures have been taken to appropriate for hospital ee's mansion house and premises. THE OFFICE SEEKERS OF NORFOLK

FORT MONROE, June 20.-The pretended ause. Instead of remaining quiet and peaceable, they get into brawls and fights. Such men letermined to punish the offenders. BEN. WOOD.

The judiciary committee of the House have ommenced presecuting the investigation of the s openly asserted that enough will be proved against him to warrant his expulsion from the

verywhere recognized by the rebel powers. A HALLOON STORY.

MECHANICSVILLE, Va. Jone 16-Honenal nict prevailed in this vicinity since vesterday. balloon to-day, that the enemy's main body have No better commant could be made upon the hat purpose, and are considered as in service moved to some other point, and the impression | mi itary resources of the South than is shown by prevails that Richmond has been evacuated. tents on the eminence opposite have disappear- body of men have been sent to swell the ranks ed, and no soldiers were visible this afternoon, of the army of Jackson.-Richmond Disputch. ptance, which should then be indicated on excepting one company of infantry marching to the left, and a few pickers. Our pickets occupy Prepeard Colonization of Negroes on the the right on the Mechanicsville road, across the Davish Island of St. Croix, West In-Where men have been sworn into service, and the right on the Mechanicsville road, across the cepted upon inspection prior to such organiza- Chicahominy river, within four miles of Richon, their pay and allowances will begin from mond, while those of the enemy are on the road the date thereof, which should also be noted upon a little above, and within speaking distance of

The weather to-day is delightful, with a cool breezs. The health of the soldiers in this vicin-FROM FREDERICKSBURG

Washington, June 16 -A deputation repr enting the Union man at Fredericksburg wi all upon the Secretary of War and the Presi lent to-morrow, to ask if they and other loyal men within the lines of our armies cannot be protected in their liberty and property. Although ur guns bear upon Fredericksburg, Union nen are carried off prisoners to Richmond, and heir property is destroyed or stolen. They think that if the government cannot protect them, it at least can make reprisals in kind, and i stead of guarding the property of leading rebels. and guaranteeing to them the exercise of what they seem to regard as their personal rights, inluding that of carrying information to the enemy, they can put a few of the worst in prison set their negroes to work for the government

and appropriate their houses, grain and clover to the use of good Union soldiers and horses. NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE. report in this vicinity. The weather is sultry Gen. Dix has returned from Suffolk, having

troops so as to cut off any communication b tween the seassionists of Norfolk and the rebels | moral responsibility and from the very large | control and direction of the whole army of the By an arrival from the White House, we learn skirmishing has been going on in front of the the transfer of recaptured Africans to the Repub- been delayed, while he would essentially have army. The rebels have assumed a more menac- lic of Liberia. ing attitude, and will probably try to bring on a general engagement in front of their works, in

Three deserters from the 2d Georgia regiment who came in yesterday, reiterate the report that the rebels are becoming desperate, and are greatly disheartened a' their recent defeat.

Orders have been issued preventing any per son not connected with the army of the Potomsc from visiting the front under any circum

Under the proclamation of Gov. Pierpont, tomorrow is the last day for the civil officers to come forward and take the oath of allegiance. As none of the city officers in Norfolk have as yet taken the oath, it is thought there will be some trouble.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRADE ... It is now altogether probable that the Yankees will soon have give their protection. It is evident the better ran away to Maryland, a distance of sixty possession of the Mississippi river from New Oreans to the head of navigation, but it will not prove as rich a prize as they anticipate by any be allowed free transportation from their homes to the place of their destination and back. Commutation is allowed the soldier for clothing, at the rate of twenty-five dollars for six months.

We will have bands of sharpshoeters and partiage, at the rate of twenty-five dollars for six months.

\*\*P-FERIOGHS\*\*, Discharges\*\*, Resignations for furlough must be adressed to commanding officers.

17. Applications for furlough must be adressed to commanding officers.

No discharge will be granted except in case of physical disability, certified by a medical officer, months whenever the war. It is not likely that Spain will associated with the weak of the place of their destination and back. Commutation is allowed the soldier for clothing at the rate of twenty-five dollars for six months.

\*\*Possible for the was requal to that of Bull kan, and was greatly enhanced by the all among the wise from the War Department will except fair five country of the sarrely possible for six and the first one of the was the followed the soldiers. The partic extent was equal to that of Bull kan, and was greatly enhanced by the all and was present of them tould have prevented what has and is happening that of Bull kan, and was greatly enhanced by the all among the was captured with a form the was captured with a form of the was classed. The partic was equal to the provisions from the was captured with the old most the blank of the was nearly glassed, by yeas 35, nays 5, as follows:

The government declare their determination and back.

The government declare their determination and back.

The government declare their determination and back and the provisions of the was captured with a form of the was captured with the earn and will prevent the was captured what has and is happening distances. However, the was captured with the country of the analysis of the partic provision of the was captured with the country of the partic provision of the was captured with the deline of the was captured with the country of the partic provision of the pri means. They may prevent us from using the Uncle Jeff's consent.-Brandon Republican.

at Nashville, were summoned to attend at Gov. Johnson's room on Tuesday, and courteously but emphatically informed them that they must | I Mr. Seward had desired to avert the danger cation of which Lane, of Kansas, introduced a bill, is said to amount to about 100,000,000 and increasing. They made their appearance at the appointed hour, and urgently requested a few days more for deliberation. This favor was also granted them.—Cincinnati Commercial, 21st.

The New Lork Times says there is an "ominous pause" in the advance of McClellan to Richmond, and the reason is that be finds there as far greater force than his own—a force of some pointed hour, and urgently requested a few days more for deliberation. This favor was also granted them.—Cincinnati Commercial, 21st.

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VALLEY OF VIRGINIA MATTERS. G neral Shields Falling Back.

Prospect of a Fight.

The Northern press of the 21st contains the llowing: WITCHESTER, June 17 .- Advices from Front Royal state that Shields has succeeded in con- on Scott: entrating his army at Strasburg. His rear guard l-tt Lursy an hour before it was entered y Gen. Ewell's advancing column. It is beieved that Ewell now occupies Luray with a

beavy force. Arrivals to-night from New Market bring inligence that Fremont was advancing to New Market, seven miles south of Mount Jackson pposite the gap in Massanutten mountains, ugh which a road leads to Luray. Jackson is believed to have a large force of ght troo .. in Harrisonburg, and another body

at or near Port Republic.

Prisoners report White's division of 1500 within supporting distance of Port Republic.

At the bards of Port Republic, the seventh Louisian and reventh Indiana were opposed at istol range. The former left the field, having aly thirty-a'x unhurt.

Commenting upon this information, says the incinnati Commercial of the 21st. The situation in the Shenandoah Valley is ighly interesting. The rebel generals, Jackson and Ewell, muster strong armies, and appear to have aggressive tendencies. The only division McDowell's late army of the Rappahannock that is now on Fremont's line of operations, as that of Gen. Shields. The other divisions of McDowell's corps turned back, and were, on the 12th, at Manassas Junction. Since that time they are supposed to have made an "Oa Richmond" movement. If the forces under remont, Shields, Sigel and Banks can be couentrated and competently handled, they will ertainly be amply sufficient to overcome the rebels now menacing the Valley. In the meantime, if we are not much mistaken, McClellan has the reinforcements which have been so urcently called for in his behalf, and should be able to finish the business at Richmond. And the Chicago Times of the same date

There seems to be a prospect of speedy fightng in the Valley of the Shenaudoah again. nelds has fallen back from Luray to Stratburg, New Market, and, it is believe, is advancing or Ewell at Luray. Gen. Jackson, with a large force is at Harrisonburg and Port R-public, within supporting distance of Ewell. Banks is

Jackson's Army.

It is no longer a secret that heavy reinforcements have been sent to "Stonewall" Jackson, by the President to inform that body that meas- in the Valley, and that he now has an army we are unable to say, as they have all been carried over the South-S.de railroad from Petersnet raw recruits. Many of them have seen ser- trol at Washington. The following is a portion vice on the Southern coast, and were withdrawn are set down as office seekers. Gen. Viele has taken from the different camps of instruction. only when their posts were occupied by others They are in a measure veterans, and burning with arder to join their champions in arms, to share with them the glory of the brilliant cam-

paign in the Valley. Jackson now has as many men as he wantsharges against representative Ben. Wood. It as many as can be managed successfully in the a march in order to reach the territory of the emy. At last accounts all the reinforcements and reached him, and he was steadily pushing agent went South under his pass, which was forward after Shields and Fremont, who were retreating before his advance. The Yankes generals must either give him battle or be draven acros, the Potomac. If they have the courage to make a stand, we shall have the opportunity of recording another victory more glerious than is believed, from observations made from the ever latine. There is no doubt as to the result. the tuet that, while our armies at all important It is certain that the greatest portion of the points have steadily received accessions, a large

From the New York Herald, 11th 1

Colonei Rasloff, charge d'affaires of Denmark, upon the subject of the advantages offered by and negroes found on board vessels captured by our craisers. The island, he says, has been leck, was in a miserable condition. Nor were hecked in progress f r want of manual labor, and he invies the United States to enter into a gramme. It was essential to the plan of Gen. onvention whereby the contemplated migration tee of the two governments.

The governor of the Danish West Indies has in this country to make the necessary arrangements. Free transportation is offered to all who will engage to labor on the sugar plantations for three years at the same compensation as given to the native population. Recaptured Africans, however, being semi-savage, must undergo apprenticeship. Secretary Seward, re plying, says he is not authorized to accept the Green and at Manassas would have been cage the wishes of the Danish government. He has McClellan had not been interfered with he FORTRESS MONROE, June 19 .- Nothing new submitted correspondence to the chairman of the would have been successful before any foreign judiciary committee in each House of Congress. power could have intervened. Col. Rusloff, in response, says the plan he had arnished would be entirely satisfactory from a army was compelled to move in March, and the completed his labors in preparing and posting Chri tian and humane point of view, and would, army of the Southwest had moved even in Febmoreover, relieve the United States from a great ruary. Owing to the fact that Halleck had the expenses which, if he was correctly informed, is connected with the present arrangements for | would have been much more so had his advance

Important from St. Domingo and Hayti-Design of France and Spain. rom the Baton Traveler. I

The following extract of a letter from a highly spectable merchant of Hayti to his correspond nt in this city is conclusive evidence of the isdom of Congress in acknowledging the inde-endence of that country. The letter is dated and the fourth to McClellan to operate on the visdom of Congress in acknowledging he inde-Cape Hayti, May 8: The Spanish affair is becoming complicated | The object of this arrangement was to enable a the boundary question. It is said the French | McDowell, who held the central position, to slip

Spaniards declare their intention not to stop at siege to Yorktown, which it was necessary for e boundaries, if they are compelled to use him to reduce before he could make any further ing or encouraging these movements on the art of Spain with the intention of interposing | blundering, the plan was frustrated. The Pathat a favorable time, or hoping to be called in to finder lost his path in the mountains. Banks lass are wishing for this result. France has miles in two days, Shields, a brilliant general,

to be shaking off poor Hayti, for either of them could have prevented what has and is happening that of Bull Run, and was greatly enhanced by

Trouble Among the Generals.

From the New York Tribune.] The World's Washington correspondence speaks of G n. McDowell as stopping in and ' evincing strong attachments to that capital, ereupon the editor adds:

Gen. McDowell's army is in a position where r defense. The general himself is constantly flitting back and forth between his column and Washington, and it is hard to say of what use either he or his troops are since his investment The Emperor of France on Gen. Prim's with a separate command. Why is not be, too. in front of Richmond, ready to take part in the great battle and render the assurance of victory man had hired?"

Surely the least consideration would have inobedience to newspaper clamor. Nay, more; of a great name to cover such dispositions with the mantle of strategy.

M'CLELLAN. The New York Herald replies in like manner the Boston Transcript. The object of the Tran-McClellan's campaign, and to show that the government is blameless in the matter, and that sufficiently large to cope with any force that can the blame is all McClellan's The Herold says tee of the Senate;" and in reply it cudgels Fre-

> of its article: The plans may have been all right, and may have failed only from the blundering in the execution by incompetent generals. That terrible blunders have been rade and that somebody is

responsible for them is beyond all doubt. The writer in the Transcript states that when cretary Stanton came into office "he found Gen. McClellan virtually directing the whole Mexico be more solid than the republic ! this determination he fortified himself by a vote f eight of his generals against four." This is perfectly true as far as it goes, but let the whole truth come out. Why was it that Gen. McClellan was fixed in this determination not to advance till April: in despite of the elser

ors of the Tribune and other abolition journals which daily assailed his ears? Because a large portion of the army of the Potomic were without improved small arms, and some of the troops made; and, lastly, the roads would not be in order for the movement of artillery and military stores till April; while every day's delay weakened he enemy who had the start in preparation, but whose twelve months' men to the num ber of 80,000 would probably retire to their homes, if not prematurely attacked; whereas the preparation, the organization and discipline has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State of the Union army would be rendered more complete by gaining a little time, which would the island of St. Croix for the employment of in the end, have the effect of really hastening per ons of this country of African extraction, the campaign to its consummation. The army of the West, too, before the arrival of Gen. Halthe gunboats ready to play their part in the pro-Scott, adopted by Gen. McClellan, that the movements in the Southwest, in Virginia, and on the Atlantic coast and in the gulf should be simultaneous. But through the influence and also appointed a special agent, who has arrived intrigues of the Abolitionists in the Cabinet. the army of the Southwest was forced to alvance prematurely. The plan of the campaign was thus disclosed too soon, and the rebels at Manassas, taking the alarm, retreated; whereas had not the time fixed by McClellan for a simultaneous movement at all points been anticipated by a rash precipitancy, the rebels at Bowling roposition at this time for a convention, as the together, the rebellion would have been finished position of recaptured Africans is now pre- at a blow, and the war would have been now at cribed by law. It is probable, however, that an end. The excuse for the necessity of an im-Congress may be disposed so to modify the ex- mediate advance was the fear of foreign interting legislation upon the subject as to meet vention, which was a groundless fear, for if

Instead of moving in April, Gen. McClellan's Southwest he was eminently successful, but contributed to the capture or destruction of the whole rebel army in Virginia. On the one hand, McClellen had his army split by abolition inof which was given to Fremont to operate in the | tions for a bankrupt law. mountains of Virginia, another to Banks to operate in the Valley of the Shenandeah, a third Peninsula between the James and York rivers. Referred. advance. McClellan was thus to be deprived of all the fruits of his exertions-the sclut of capturing the rebel capital. But, by some fatal long and ardently coveted a port in Hayti, and with a portion of Banks' army, was nowhere, would never let such an opportunity escape her.
From some cause England and France appear ward between the Rappahannock and Washing-

Could not the Monroe doctrine be brought to from sickness and from battle he wants rein- that he did not like the bill as amended. one of the foe, now unite in the most dismal taken. The Senate adjourned.

strains, and sound the note of alarm.

country. The Tribune, which formerly said he The Northern journals are turning upon their | had only Quaker guns and a handful of men to generals, notwithstanding the "great victories" contend with at Manassas, urges that all the mi the latter are constantly telegraphing to them sent forward to his relief. There can be no The following we find in the New York Tribune clearer confession of its own gullty conduct than of the 10th. It seems that the New York World this. If any terrible disaster should befall the censures McDowell, and the Tribune retaliates army of the Potomac, there is at least one man who is free from my partic pation in the responsibility, and that man is Gen. McClellan. How the responsibility is to be shared by others, from the special military adviser of the Cabinet," "the Cassar of our army," down to the lowest

subject of searching inquiry. Meantime, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Let Geuis of no perceptible use either for aggression | McC'ellan be reinforced promptly and all will yet be well. THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

Action.

From the Paris Moniteur, (copied from Patrie,) May ? doubly sure! Why does he stand die in such a What would the Spanish government have crisis, like the laborers in the parable whom no said if, on arriving at Havana, appointed as the general place of rendezvous of the fleet, Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, on learning that he tion and movements are governed by his orders. return at once to France? What would it have others. His army is where he was required to place it, said if the admiral, for the sake of withdrawing, and he there awaits further orders. He may not be a great commander, but nobody ever yet accused him of insubordination. In fact, he london—as, for instance, when that general, on rocate and release the longest confined. fought the battle of Bull Run in opposition to arriving in Mexico at the head of a fine Spanish the dictates of his own judgment, in deference corps d'armes, showed himself as humble as pes, ers from Richmond to Newport News on Monday to the peremptory commands of a superior who sible in his propositions, and from the first mo- the 5th instant. forthwith disclaimed the responsibility and tried | ment kept up the most friendly relations with | to shuffle it off upon others, in which attempt he was aided by the World. Gen. McDuwell's ultimatum, as it was his duty to have done? It France had withdrawn from the expedition the perfect candor and truth of his report of that in presence of those evident deviations from the battle, and the forbearance with which he has common understanding, which it implied; if partment of Virginia. ever treated those whose blunders, if nothing she had left Spain to contend single handed. On the 19th, General say he fought it against his own judgment, in the convention, and it is the Spanish army that you designate on James river, provided you will to Fortress Monroe. withdraws, while France remains alone to ac send forward at the same time the hostages. had he been licutenant general last July, we complish the mission which she had undertaken Cols. Carcoran, Wilcox," etc. To this Huger had he been licutement general last July, we should not have fought an important battle with her allies. What deeply afflicts us in this replied on the next day from Petersburg:

affair is, not, the fact in itself, but the idea that more than halt the Union soldiers within fifty affair is, not the fact in itself, but the idea that miles of the battle field, placed where they were the alliance with Spain may be broken, without privateersmen, and send them to me at City unable to fire a shot or contribute in any way to the triumph of our arms. It needs the prestige the triumph of our arms. It needs the prestige dignity of the Spanish government, as well as for our own, is to see that a decision so serious as that which may disturb the relations of two United States and Great Britain in 1813—the to a criticism on McClellan, which appeared in been consulted, and without such a measure, masters' mates. If you will have the rank and which it had not authorized, being disavowed. script, is to explain the course of the failure of THE IMPERIAL POLICY CONTRADICTS FRENCH

ures have been taken to appropriate for hospital sufficiently large to cope with any force that can be brought against him by the enemy. What that the Transcript's arricle must have come republic. We make rank, of their equivalent, according to the cartel see a shattered thigh, a ghastly rent in breast or rank, of their equivalent, according to the cartel see a shattered thigh, a ghastly rent in breast or rank, of their equivalent, according to the cartel see a shattered thigh, a ghastly rent in breast or rank, of their equivalent, according to the cartel see a shattered thigh, a ghastly rent in the other section. the exact number of these reinforcements are "from the War Department or military commit- every allowance for the difference between the two people and the two situations. But this allowance once made—the French peop's placed mont, Banks. Shields, McDowell, the War Da- very high, and the Mexican people very low-Union citizens of Notfolk have been acting in a manner, of late, to prejudice many against the late of Notfolk have been acting in a Although just on from the South, these man are partment, and the inflaences generally, that contains a pretty strong resembles of the late of the lat blance between the two. We have the appearance of wishing to impose happiness on the vance should be made until April:" and that "in self to defend it against intestine divisions and the privateersmen all the officers retained as trusty family servants, and in some instances

themselves, and which patriotism bids us weigh | cording to the cartel referred to, and such of the | are too many attendants in places for a sick and discuss. have serious consequences. The French gov- promise to have the efficers forwarded as soon who crowd around the sick pallet without being ernment wishes to go further than England or as possible, and will send notice to any of your able to administer any real aid, and to the ac-Spain in redressing the grievances of which Eu- vessels, and request you may be notified to send | neyance of physician and patient. rope has to complain against the Mexicans. We for them. aunot, therefore, be surprised that France hould resolve to go further than it at first intended. It counted, perhaps, on more complete assistance from Spain. However that may be, the little favor which public opinion in France shows for the Mexican expedition will be a use men, in all eighty-five in number, with instruful warning for our government, and there is tions to deliver them up on receiving the hosteason to hope that our landing in Mexico will ages, Corcoran, Wilcox and others, on parole, not degenerate into an indefinite and ruinous according to Huger's proposal. In the mean- is wendered whether he has been insulted by beenterprise. We believe that we shall withdraw time Hug-r had been writing to his superiors in ing asked to take the carls of allegiance to the from this affair as soon as France shall have obtained a real autisfaction. In the meantime it is They plainly, for some reason, desired to keep mnortant that it should be known that the ex- Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox. Huger sent condition precedent to his getting a pass from pense of this expedition will not be as great as the following copy of a letter to Gen. Wool: has been generally supposed. These expenses have been anticipated for the period, and are provided for by the extraordinary budget just voted. The maintenance of the troops employed in Mexico, thanks to the abundance of provisions found there, will not cost much more than in France. We regret, for our part, this affair of Mexico, but we feel confident that it will not give rise to any complication in our forsign policy.

GEN. PRIM SUSTAINED BY THE QUEEN IN Gen. Wool. MADRID AND PARIS. ree of the Lordon Times. Parts, May 27 .- It is doubtful whether Gen. Prim will take Paris on his way to Spain, or even whether he returns by way of England. It is not improbable that he will have embarked at Havana on the 15th, to arrive at Cadiz on the 5th of next month. I have already informed you that the general's conduct in Mexico in refusing to promote the views of France. These views were, in his judgment, a violation of the treaty entered into between the three Powers, which did not authorize them to change the form of government. The Spanish minister at Paris has been instructed to give the necessary explanations to M. Thouvenel. In all probability

he did so yesterday during an official audience Mr. Morrill presented a petition for the repeal

of the fugitive slave law. Mr. Doelittle introduced a bill granting the lages will be exchanged as usual." proceeds of certain lands to the Pacific railroad. Mr. Hale called up the bill to repeal the act, passed June 2d, to prevent and punish frauds sent to carry out the pa'pible misconstruction and English refuse their intervention, while the into Richmond while McClellan was laying on the government. The bill provides for in- of it, much more disadvantageous to the gov-

> Pending a vote on the bill, it was postponed | inadvertance on your part. until to morrow. The bill to define the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army was then taken up, and cers were still retained as hostages," when, in a committee of conference ordered upon it. The Pacific railroad bill was next taken up. Mr. Trumbull moved to strike out the section providing four branch lines at the eastern ter-

nus, which was rejected, yeas 15, nays 25.

The bill was then read the third time and on such a misconception of the facts that it passed, by yeas 35, nays 5, as follows:

bear in this case? If they care nothing about forcements, and unless he speedily receives A motion was then made to take up the con-Hayti, they certainly should about the violation them there may be serious difficulty. Owing to Governor Johnson and the Nashviller of the First Clergy.—Dr. B. B. C. Howell, of the First Baptist church; Rev. C. D. Elliott, of the female school; Dr. E. W. Shehon, of the Methodist church, and Rev. Ford, of the Baptist church at Nashville, were summoned to attend at Gov.

And the First the original interference with the general plan of the campaign, he will now probably have to Senate, or the one which passed the House.

Thank's massa—come along Yankee: The which bill should be considered, that of the Senate, or the one which passed the House.

The Writer of the Church and Senaturally paroled, should yet not the original interference with the general plan of the campaign, he will now probably have to Senate, or the one which passed the House.

And Clergy—Dr. B. B. C. Howell, of the First the original interference with the general plan of the campaign, he will now probably have to Senate, or the one which passed the House.

And Clergy—Dr. B. B. C. Howell, of the First the original interference with the general plan of the campaign, he will now probably have to Senate, or the one which be proved the original interference with the original interference with the original and see him locked up. The Condon of the campaign of the ca and said his troops numbered two or three to adjourn till to-morrow, when a vote should be Very respectfully, your chedient servant,

trains, and sound the note of alarm. Washington, June 20-House -Mr. Stev-The New York Times says there is an "omi-ens, from the committee on ways and means,

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. Carrespondence between the Federal una Confederate Authorities.

Important Documents. We clip the following from the Chicago Times

Mr. Stanton has laid before Congress the corespondence of Gen. Wool with the rebel Gen. Huger, in relation to a general exchange of prisoners, with the special object of obtaining the release of Cols. Corcoran and Wileys. It is evident that poor Huger meant well, but was sesubordinate officer, may hereafter become the verely snubbed by "G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War," who first agreed to do what Huger promised, and then, at the last moment refused, y telegraph, on the plea of a misunderstanding. On May 21, Gen. Wool wrote that the rebel

BEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORFALE, NORFOLK, May 3, 1802 - j GENERAL: I have your letter of the 2d iost. On the faith of your statement, that our privateersmen are prisoners of war, and will be ex- I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient changed, the officers heretofore held as hostages servant. tructed this critic that Gen. McDowell's posi- had not been waited for, had dec'ded ub iruto to will be exchanged on the same terms as any

As it is but fair those longest in captivity

Your obedient servant, BENJ. HUGER.

Major-General Commanding. Major General J. E. Wool, Commanding D. On the 19th, General Wool writes that he is

friendly countries has been come to with im- captains of privateersmen to rank as lieutenants ounity, without the cabinet of Madrid having of the navy, and the mates of the privateers as number of the privateersmen made out, and their equivalent of officers now retained as host-HISTORY - DANGER FROM THE UNITED ages for them, such officers will be released unconditionally and returned to you. Any of the other hostages that may not be required for ex-Paris Temps, May 26 ]

We will not compare the French parole to be exchanged for officers of count hand, and arm, and foot. Here and there we

Huger to appoint the time for the exchange to time and careful mursing. This last is abund-

Mexicans, when we never permitted anybody to-day, expecting an answer from Richmond as friends and relatives of the sick and suffering to render the same service to us; and whatever to the time when the prisoners to be exchanged. The sick have, for the most part, been removes be said or done, this contradiction is not triffing. for the privateersmen could reach here. I have to Danville, Petersburg, Farmville and other That we shall succeed in our undertaking, if we not yet received an answer, and I am not aware places, and their couches given to the wounded persist in it, is doubted by no one. But in a of the location of these officers, or when they | Several stores and public warehouses have been practical point of view it is not only the im- could reach here; but I can assure you I con- extemporized into hospitals, and numberless primediate result, but the remoter consequences sider the War Department have fully agreed to which we should consider. Will monarchy in the terms stated in my letter of the 3d inst. to fort of the soldier. The critizens of Richmond Will you, and which have been accepted by yourself. have generously furnished every convenience of France, after having restored it, take upon her- I must be responsible that on the delivery of all | food and clothing : in many cases have lent their against the probable hostility of the United hostages will be released upon parole, the details have given their personal attention by the bed-States ! These are the questions which present of the exchanges to be arranged between us ac- side of the brave sufferer. If anything, there The Mexican incident, on reflection, cannot not interrupted by movements in the field, I will the presence of so many young ladies and girls

Your obedient servant.

Major General Commanding.

C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 8th alt., in which you give a construction to lean rather more unionward your agreement with Gen. Wool, for the exormerly held as hostages, which requires us to return all of the latter for all of the former, and to parole such of the so-called hostages as are not exchanged, and to support this construc-

Upon examining that letter, I find that you use the following language: "I must be responsible that, on the delivery of all the privateersmen, all the officers detained as hostages will be re-

If this were the agreement, there could be for doubt of your promise to return all the officers retained as hostages; but in the same letter you state that the agreement was contained in your letter of May 3d, and, you say, "I consider the War Department has fully agreed to the terms stated in my letter of the 3d inst." The letter of May 3d, far from promising to

return all the officers as hostages, as you apparently suppose, confines the proposed exchange such as Gen. Wool might name, and as wou be equivalent to the privateersmen, according to the tariff agreed upon by the cartel betwee Great Britain and the United States in 1813 Washington. June 20 - Senute - Grimes and consents that when that exchange had been Messrs. Bell and Morgan, of Nashville, were at moved to have returned to the Senate from the made, the other officers held as hostages might Blount Springs, Blount county, Alabama, House, the bill for the reorganization of the be exchanged as usual. There can be no doubt Navy Department. His object was to have re- about the agreement; your language is perfectly red the vote by which the Senats agreed explicit. You say to Gen. Wool, "I will return trigue, and only a fragment of it assigned to his to the House amendments to said bill. Adopted, such officers as you may name in exchange accommand. It was divided into four armies, one Mesars King and Fessenden presented neti-Messrs King and Fessenden presented peti- cording to the tariff agreed upon by the cartel between Great Britain and the United States in 1813 As soon as these men are exchanged, any other officers that have been held as host I am willing to perform the agreement which you stated to Gen. Wool that the department

had fully agreed to perform, but I cannot conquiry into all contracts made by government ernment of the Confederate States than the agreement itself and evidently the result of mere now encamped on the reserve, just below the Even this erroneous interpretation of your promise is founded on the supposition that "offifact, they had all been restored to the condition and will doubtless do the Confederacy good serof prisoners of war, and a colonel and three vice - Macon Telegraph, 18th. captains were actually then on parole. It is therefore not only erroneous in its constructly

of the agreement actually made, but is founded

had been placed on the same footing as other

G. W. RANDOLPH. Secretary of War. Msj.-Gen. B. Huger, Commanding Department

of the Appomattex. To this Huger replies : HEADQUARTERS HUGER'S DIVISION, ) ceived from the War Department. Thave heard

from private persons that the privateersmen whom you promised to send for exchange had ur arrived at City Point, but no letter to me has as a U other yet been forwarded. As I had charge of the correspondence with yourself on the subject. I haven to send you If suites this communication, which I do not clearly un. The

derstand. The language of one of my letters Jugarth may not have been the same as another; but I did intend not to give you all the officers once retained as hostages in exchange for all the privateersmen, but to give you such numbers of them in exchange as would be required by the small be cartel establishing the equivalent of rank, and the other officers to be exchanged as usual. As you agreed to these terms, and had a sufficient sumber of our officers, there was no reason why the exchange should not be made at once; and I shall insist, if the privateersmen have been sent, of stay 22, den were held as prisoners of war, and as I hear, that all the officers referred to above for excharge. To this Gen. Huger replied the begiven in exchange. I think it but fair we should name the officers to be exchanged on ove side; and, as the most equitable way, I propose to exchange those who have been longest prisoners, including navy officers.

BENJ. HOGER, Major-General Commanding Major-General John E. Wool, or Officer Commanding Department of Virginia.

Here the matter rests. The privateersmen were some days in waiting near Petersburg. An attempt was made, not by Gen. Huger, but by V. C. Barringer, assistant-adjutant general, to induce Lient. Col. Whipple, of our army, who had them in charge, to give them up, on a promise that it would be made all right; and when he refused to do this, V. C. Barringer, at last, on June 4, sent down word that there was some mis understanding, and a telegram had been received. from Richmond to say that time and a confernce were necessary to arrange matters. Col. Whipple sent to ask if it was desirous to confer worse, had contributed to his defeat by putting part of one army against all the rebel forces on Spanish press would not have found invectives proposed in your communication of the 3d inst." to this and another note to Gen. Huger he rethe Potomac. He may never win a battle, but we feel sure that he will never lose one and then But it is Gen. Prim who failed in the duties of to this port, to be forwarded to you at any place hours. So he returned with the privaleersmen

> The Richmond Respirals. A correspondent of the Columbia South Com-HINN BAYS :

Now that the confusion and exaggeration incient to the rush of the wounded from the field of battle is over, it is possible to form something like an accurate estimate of our casualties. This will reach, from all I can gather, twenty five undred in killed, wounded and missing Many the wounds are slight, and few comparatively will terminate fatally ; not more than twenty per cent, will be disabled for future service.

A wondrons Providence seems to have proected our troops amid the shower of shot and shall, and to have mercifully diverted from the citadels of life the deathly missiles which flew so abdomen, a shocking fissure in the skull; but the Gen. Wool wrote on the 21st, asking Goneral wounds are for the most part finger, hand, arm r ficsh wounds, rarely demanding aught but HEADQARTERS DEP'T OF THE APPOYATION | antly provided. The condition of the hospitals in and about Richmond is highly creditable to GENERAL-I have detained your boat until the medical department, and gratifying to the officers as are not exchanged in this way to re- chamber, and I fear many are suffering for want main on parole until exchanged for others. If of quiet and rest. There is reason to deprecate

How Traitors are Regarded at the North. P.om the Cine anati Commercial

A quondam resident of our city, whose busi ness relations were such as to make it necessary to ascume a position of friendliness toward bot tort found it desirable to resume a residence in the South, was seen in our streets vesterday. Lou'sville southward. It is also wondered whether the aspect of business in the South has not charged so as to make it desirable with some persons to change front a little again, and

Lientenant-Colonel Kane, of the Philadelphia Bucktail regiment, who was badly wounded in the leg during the heavy skirmish near Harrisonburg, on Friday, June 6th, has been released on parole by Brigadie; General Ransom and sent home. He left Petersburg Saturday, in an ambulance, for City Point, accompanied by Capt. Taylor, of Kane's regiment, who also gors to the Quaker City on parole. Capt. Tay r is a brother of the renowned traveler and Tribune correspondent, Bayard Taylor, Col. Kane is a son of Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, and a brother of the deceased Dr. Kane, the

Arctic explorer. Col. Kane states that every

officer of his regiment, except Capt. Taylor, ran

They both acknowledge having had enough of the "subjugating war."-Richmond Enquirer JERE. CLEMENS .- A correspondent of the Atlanta Communicalth says in relation to the report of the defection of Clemens North Alabama, says that to his personal knowledge on the 25th ult., Jere. Clemens, with making speeches and calling for volunteers to frive the Yankees from North Alabama. Mr. Tennille's life is now that of a bushwhacker, and so are all his neighbors who are not in the army. He says: "It is as much as a

with the rascally Yanks, for the North Alabami an would kill one as quick as the other." JACK BROWN'S REGIMENT .- This regiment completed its organization on Monday, by the

ollowing officers: Jack Brown, colonel; G. R. Hunter, lieutenant-colenel; Charles J. Harris, major. They are Central railroad bridge. We paid them a visit yesterday, and were much pleased with the apcarance of their camp. The men are generally obust and vigorous. It is a splendid regiment,

Old Church, on Friday last, as the Yankee cavwould not bind you as an independent agree- a Federal officer, and drawing her pistol on him

safe, and de key turned on him." Sambo, as you have brought him safely so far.

ANECDOTE OF JACKSON .- On the retreat of Banks, one of the Stonewall brigade, which was in the yan, wearied with tramping over the bad roads, said to a comrade, "I'm tired of pulling my legs cut of the mud." "I wish all the Yankees were in h-ll." "No, no !" said his friend, " if that were the case, 'Old Stonewall' would be in a stone's throw, and the 1st brigade would be in the lend."-Richmond Whig.